more than half as long as the penultimate. Antennæ slender. Thorax as in *M. melliger*, pronotum nearly as broad as long; mesoëpinotal depression very shallow and rather short in profile; epinotum rounded, with subequal base and declivity. Petiole less than half as broad as the epinotum, slightly inclined forward, much more compressed anteroposteriorly and with much sharper border than in *melliger* and *mexicanus* or any of their subspecies or varieties. The posterior surface of the petiole is flat, the anterior feebly convex, the border, seen from behind, very faintly impressed in the middle. Gaster rather large, capable of considerable distension. Legs long and slender.

Mandibles subopaque, coarsely striated. Remainder of body shining, very finely and obscurely punctate; head more glabrous than the thorax and gaster.

Hairs and pubescence white, rather long; the former erect on the body and legs, but not on the antennal scapes; clypeal and gular ammochætæ long and conspicuous. The hairs on the legs are much shorter than those on the body, the pubescence on the head sparser than on the thorax and gaster.

Body black; clypeus, antennæ, palpi, legs and intersegmental constrictions of gaster piceous or fuscous; mandibles and mouth sordid yellow.

Described from fifteen specimens taken by Mr. J. Chester Bradley at Otis, in the Mojave Desert, California (Dec. 16, 1908). The two largest workers (measuring 4 mm.) have the gaster greatly distended and are evidently in a semireplete condition, showing that this species has the honey-storing habits of *M. mexicanus* and the typical *M. melliger*. The new species is remarkable on account of its diminutive size, the absence of erect hairs on the antennal scapes, the deep coloration of the body and the peculiar structure of the petiole, which is not thick and blunt in profile as in *M. melliger* or subcuneate as in *M. mexicanus*, but much compressed anteroposteriorly as in certain species of *Formica* and *Camponotus*.

FOUR NEW CERAMBYCIDÆ.

By Charles Schaeffer,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Atylostagma glabrum, new species.

Pale yellowish-testaceous, upper surface without pubescence, except a narrow transverse basal line of thorax and scutellum and a few scattered erect hairs on head, sides of prothorax and base of elytra. Head coarsely, not densely punctate. Eyes coarsely granulated, lower lobe extending slightly in front of antennal tubercle, the latter widely separated. Antennæ (female) extending to about apical fourth of elytra; first joint slightly clavate, about as long as second and third together; joints serrate and bispinose, from the third gradually increasing in length, twelfth joint small, about

half as long as the eleventh. Thorax scarcely wider than long; sides without spines or tubercles, nearly parallel to about middle, then obliquely narrowing to the basal constriction; surface coarsely, densely confluently punctate, except a median basal space, extending to about middle and free from punctures; the feeble basal impressed line pubescent with fine, short, cinereous hairs. Elytra about four times as long as the thorax; sides gradually narrowing to apex from about middle; apices bispinose, the outer spine longer than the sutural; surface sparsely and not coarsely punctate, the punctures finer and sparser towards apex, near base a few scattered erect pale hairs. Anterior coxal cavities open behind, feebly angulated externally; intermediate coxal cavities nearly closed externally. Posterior femora with a short, acute spine at apex. Abdomen darker, pubescent at sides, nearly smooth at middle and very sparsely punctate. Length 26 mm.

Tucson, Arizona, a single female collected by E. A. Oslar and generously given to me by my friend Mr. Chas. W. Leng.

Allied to *Axestinus* from which the nearly closed middle coxal cavities and the scarcely exteriorly angulated front coxal cavities will distinguish *Atylostagma*.

The rather short description of the only known species, *A. politum* White, fits the Arizona specimen very closely, and it is only on account of the distinct bispinose antennal joints that I have given it a new name. The antennæ of *politum* are spined on the outside from the third joint and dilated on the inside so as to appear serrated.

Brothylus subpubescens, new species.

Brown, pubescence of upper surface not variegated, uniform and inconspicuous. Head short, coarsely but not densely punctate; interantennal impression moderate; frontal impression deep. Antennæ reaching to apical fourth; fourth joint about three fourths as long as the third; the third joint slightly shorter than the fifth; the following joints gradually decreasing in width; very finely and not densely pubescent. Thorax longer than wide; sides very feebly arcuate, lateral tubercle large, but not prominent; basal impression broad, but rather shallow; disk without callosities, but with a narrow longitudinal impression; surface granulate, pubescence rather sparse, consisting of short cinereous appressed hairs with longer, semi-erect hairs intermixed. Elytra about two and a half times as long as wide at base; apices separately rounded; surface not coarsely punctate, punctures finer and almost obsolete towards apex, granulate near base; pubescence short, appressed and not very dense, permitting the surface color of elytra to be plainly seen, intermixed with longer erect or semi-erect hairs. Metasternum and abdomen finely and densely punctate, with some longer punctures intermixed; pubescence short, not very dense and appressed, intermixed with some longer, semi-erect hairs. Length 14 mm.

Arizona, one specimen, which I owe to the kindness of Mr. Chas. Palm.

This species is not exactly congeneric with *Brothylus*, but the want of sufficient material for comparison induces me to leave it in this genus for the present.

Elaphidion (Aneflus) lengi, new species.

Dark piceous, almost black, elongate; thorax and elytra clothed with short, not densely placed cinereous hairs. Head coarsely and densely punctate. Antennæ slightly longer than the body in the male; third, fourth and fifth joints distinctly carinate, the following joints scarcely so; the joints from the third to the sixth spinous on one side, the spines not long and, as usual, gradually diminishing in size. Thorax slightly longer than wide; sides feebly subangulate and slightly constricted near base; disk coarsely and densely punctate, a narrow, elongate, smooth median space and two, more or less distinct, rounded, smooth spots on each side of middle. Elytra wider at base than the thorax and about four times as long as the thorax; sides almost parallel; apex emarginate-truncate; surface moderately coarsely punctate near base, punctures, as usual, gradually finer and sparser towards apex. Metasternum coarsely punctate; abdomen sparsely and finely punctuate. Tibiæ carinate. Length 12 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona, one male collected by E. A. Oslar, and kindly given me by Mr. Chas. W. Leng, to whom I take pleasure in dedicating this species.

From the smaller species with more or less carinate antennal joints, placed at present in the genus *Aneflus*, *lengi* differs in the much darker, more shining surface, the relatively short spine on the third antennal joint and the more or less distinct smooth spots or callosities on each side of the smooth median line.

Monohammus notatus Drury, Ill. of Exot. Insects, Vol. II, p. 64, pl. xxxv, fig. 2 (1773).

Monohammus confusor Kirby, Fauna Bor. Am., Vol. IV, p. 168 (1837).

Mr. Leng in one of the meetings of the New York Entomological Society called attention to a paper on North American Cerambycidæ by C. J. Gahan, published in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. 8, Vol. I, p. 140. The changes and new names proposed in this paper by Mr. Gahan will be found in the minutes of the Society in Vol. XVI, p. 242, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., except the following which is omitted and of which I give the note in full for the benefit of those not having access to the publication.

"*Cerambyx notatus* Drury, Ill. of Exotic Insects, Vol. II, p. 64, pl. xxxv, fig. 2, and index (1773).

This species is omitted from the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold, and appears to have escaped the notice of North American entomologists. Drury's figure and description of it are so good as to leave no reason to doubt that it is a North American species of *Monohammus*, identical with *M. confusor*, Kirby. The latter name, being much later in date, must go as a synonym."

Pogonocherus concolor, new species.

Almost uniformly clothed with yellowish cinereous pubescence; elytral costæ without tufts. Antennæ densely pubescent with short cinereous hairs and with numerous, longer, erect hairs; first joint elongate, feebly clavate, nearly reaching to the lateral thoracic spines; third joint slightly longer than fourth, the remaining joints rapidly diminishing in length. Thorax with a large tubercle on each side; discal tubercles distinct, but without median smooth space; pubescence dense and unicolorous yellowish cinereous with a few longer, erect hairs intermixed. Elytra densely pubescent with yellowish cinereous hairs and intermixed with a few longer, erect hairs; costæ rather feeble; tubercles scarcely evident except the subapical, which is very distinct; punctuation sparse and not coarse; apices rounded. Femora and tibiæ clothed with cinereous short, and longer erect hairs. Abdomen finely and densly punctate, feebly pubescent at middle with short hairs, which are much longer at sides. Length 7 mm.

California ? one male.

This species has the form of *Ecyrus dasycerus* and will be easily known by its uniform pale coloration, feeble elytral costæ without tufts and the longer first antennal joint, which, however, is slightly shorter and a little stouter than in *volitans*.

TABLE OF THE SPECIES OF POGONOCHERUS.

Elytra truncate or emarginate-truncate at apex; apical angles more or less dentate ..... 1.

Elytra rounded at apex ..... 4.

1. Elytra costate and with a distinct tubercle or tuft of black, erect setæ on each side of middle near base ..... 2.

   Elytra not costate and without tubercle or tuft of black, erect setæ at middle near base ..... 3.

2. External apical angle of elytra with a relatively long, acute spine; pubescence almost uniformly gray, intermixed with long, erect, white hairs; elytra without tufts of erect black setæ, but with a very prominent subbasal tubercle on each side of middle ..... *crinitus* Lec.

   External apical angle of elytra scarcely prolonged; pubescence gray and white, the latter color forming a more or less distinct subbasal fascia; costæ with tufts of erect black setæ ..... *penicellatus* Lec.

3. Elytra on each side with three tufts of erect black setæ ..... *arizonicus* Schaef.

   Elytra without tufts of erect, black setæ ..... *mixtus* Hald.

4. Elytral costæ without tufts of erect black setæ, but with a few more or less distinct tubercles; color uniformly yellowish cinereous ..... *concolor* n. sp.

   Elytral costæ with distinct tufts of black erect setæ ..... 5.

5. Thorax with a distinct shining tubercle on the median line slightly below middle; pubescence dark brown, feebly variegated with white, the latter color condensed on each side into a large spot at basal third ..... *alaskanus* Schaef.

6. Lateral thoracic tubercles more or less prominent, but never developed into an acute spine ..... 7.

   Lateral thoracic prominences developed into a relatively long acute spine 9

7. Thorax, viewed laterally, feebly transversely impressed near apex, causing the almost entire obliteration of the usual discal tubercles; pubescence dark brown or black and cinereous, the latter color condensed into a more or less distinct subbasal and apical fascia; elytral punctuation very feeble or absent slightly below middle.....*oregonus* Lec.

Thorax, viewed laterally, distinctly transversely impressed near apex; discal tubercles distinct..... 8.

8. Longitudinal interantennal impression feeble; elytra with yellowish cinereous oblique fascia, starting below the humeri to suture and extending more or less distinctly along the suture to apex; above this fascia the base is blackish; the pubescence at sides of each elytron grayish; costæ with a few more or less distinct tufts of erect black setæ.....*negundo* Schaef.

Longitudinal interantennal impressed line distinct; pubescence of elytra uniform gray except as variegated by the erect tufts of black setæ....*californicus* Schaef.

9. Antennal scape attaining the acute thoracic spine; elytral pubescence nearly as in *negundo*, but slightly paler, and at base is not the distinct subtriangular blackish space.....*volitans* Lec.

In all the species the pubescence is intermixed with longer erect hairs. These hairs are shorter in *mixtus* and *arizonicus*, longer and more numerous in most of the other species.

In the above table I have placed *alaskanus* in the section with rounded elytral apices, while in the description they are stated to be truncate and proposed to be placed near *penicellatus*. However, as the outer apical angle is rounded the form of the elytral apices are more correctly called rotundate-truncate.

A NEW CLERUS.

By CHARLES W. LENG,
NEW YORK.

One of the results of a two weeks' vacation spent in the mountains of northern Georgia with my friends William T. Davis, Dr. E. G. Love and Charles Dury, was the capture of a brilliant Clerus which appears to be undescribed. As examination of the literature at my disposal and consultations with Mr. Joutel and Mr. Charles Schaeffer, both of whom have closely studied the family Cleridæ, all fail to disclose a name for this insect, I venture to describe it.

Clerus jouteli, new species.

Dark greenish bronze, almost black, above and beneath, except thorax, which has a purplish reflection, and abdomen, mesosternum, hind femora, palpi and under-